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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

MAYVILLE, NORTH DAKOTA

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NO. 6

ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION
OF THE
MODEL RURAL SCHOOL BUILDING
AT THE
MAYVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL

THE WINTER TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1914

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IMPORTANT DATES AND EVENTS

1913

The Fall Term begins	Tuesday, September 30
The Fall Term ends	Thursday, December 18

1914

The Winter Term begins	Tuesday, January 6
The Winter Term ends	Thursday, March 26
The Spring Term begins.....	Tuesday, April 7
The Spring Term ends	Thursday, June 25
The Summer School begins	Thursday, July 2
The Summer School ends	Wednesday, August 12

COMMENCEMENT WEEK

Baccalaureate Service	Sunday Evening, June 21
Senior Chapel	Monday Morning, June 22
Commencement Party	Monday Evening, June 22
Senior Class Exercises	Tuesday Evening, June 23
Senior Class Picnic	Wednesday, June 24
Recital and Reception to the Senior Class,....	Wednesday Evening, June 24
Outdoor Sports	Thursday Afternoon, June 25
Alumni Banquet	Thursday Afternoon, June 25
Commencement Exercises	Thursday Evening, June 25

HOLIDAYS

General Election and Thanksgiving Days
Eighteen days at Christmas and New Year's
Lincoln's birthday
Eleven days between the Winter and Spring Terms

MODEL RURAL SCHOOL BUILDING

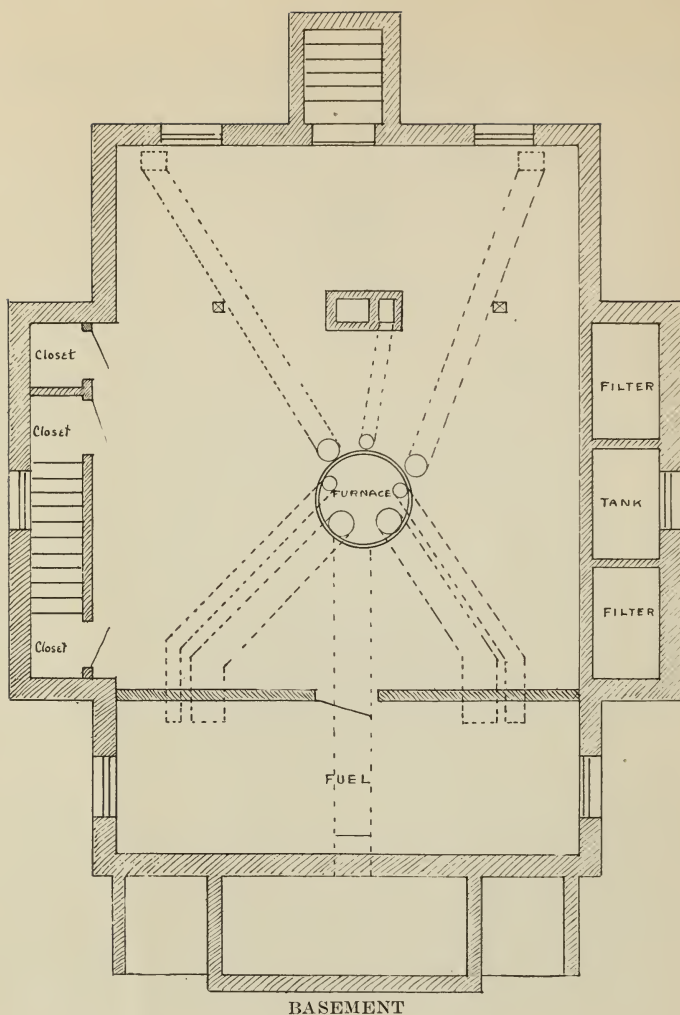
State Normal School. Mayville, N. D.



FRONT ELEVATION

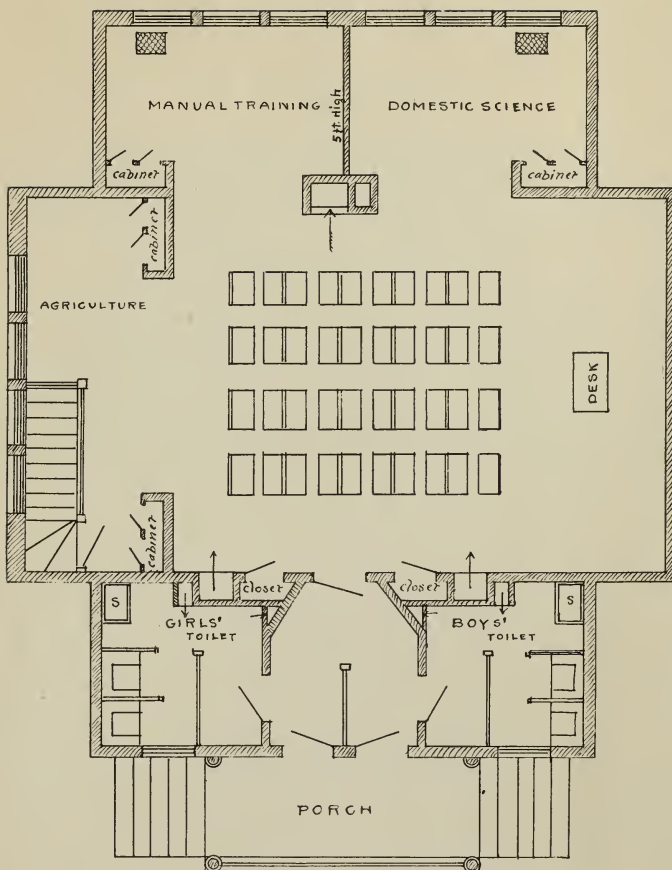


SIDE ELEVATION



PURPOSE

In its new model rural school building, which has just been completed, the Mayville Normal School tries to illustrate in all essential respects, taking into account the modern practical demands upon education, the best that is **practicable and feasible** in a typical, well-to-do country locality in the way of a building for either an ungraded, one-teacher school or a partly graded school of about two to three teachers, the latter of which will be, for a long time to come, the most common type of consolidated rural school.



MAIN FLOOR

COST

The total cost, without any equipment, has been four thousand dollars, somewhat more than it would have been, if the building could have been put up at a time of the year when labor was not scarcest and wages highest.

If communities should sometimes feel that in either the construction of new buildings or the modification of old ones, they cannot afford to follow closely the plans of this one, they can, at least, incorporate some of its good features.

DIMENSIONS

The ground dimensions, exclusive of porch and rear entrance, are 38 ft. x 34 ft. and twenty to twenty-four pupils are easily

accommodated. The size of the building can be varied, without harm to the general plan, to suit the special needs of different localities.

BASEMENT

It is much needed for the furnace and fuel, storage, and additional space for school activities including play during inclement weather.

MAIN FLOOR

The plan of this floor is the most novel feature of the building. It is of vital importance and should not be modified without careful consideration. The large cased-openings between the sections for manual training, domestic science, and agriculture and the main space for the seats and desks, permit free entrance of light and an almost unbroken view of the entire floor from any point of view.

ATTIC

The space here is used for storage and contains the ventilation pipes running from the toilet-rooms to the vent at the side of the smoke-stack. Entrance is through a ceiling opening in the hallway.

LUMBER

This is a frame building and the dimension lumber used in its construction is western fir and eastern white pine. The main floor is of hard maple.

PLASTERING

There are two coats—the first of wood-fiber on white pine lath and the second of adamant plaster with float finish.

TINTING

The interior walls up to the picture moulding and outside of the blackboards are tinted a light green and the ceiling, and the walls above the picture moulding, a cream.

PAINTING

On the outside there are two coats of light cream with ivory-white trimmings, and the roof is stained a moss green. On the inside all finish wood-work has one coat of shellac filler and two

coats of hard varnish rubbed down with pumice stone and oil to a smooth, dull finish. The floor has a coat of raw linseed oil and will be kept in good sanitary condition by occasional scrubbing and application of light, sanitary oil-dressing.

BLACKBOARDS

They cover almost all available space and are made of a coat of wood-fiber on galvanized steel rib lath, a coat of adamant plaster with float-finish, and a coat of adamant, black putty carefully troweled to a smooth surface.

HEATING AND VENTILATION

They are by means of a hot-air furnace in the basement. Air inlets and outlets, except the large, fresh-air inlet from out-of-doors which is under the porch and leads beneath the basement floor to the furnace, are indicated on the main floor plan. The furnace draught is automatically controlled by a thermostat, and the circulation of air is quickened by a vent at the side of the smoke-stack. The closets in the toilet-rooms are connected through the attic with this vent.

PLUMBING

This is reduced to the minimum on account of the danger from freezing when, during cold weather, the school is not in session and consists only of the pumps and sinks in the toilet-rooms and laboratories and the necessary connecting pipes.

SEWAGE AND GARBAGE

Sanitary dry closets are used in toilet-rooms and are emptied when necessary on the fields near by. Waste water from the sinks goes into a concealed, disinfected, absorbent basin at the side of the building. All solids that will burn are thrown into the furnace, and any others are accumulated and frequently taken to a properly selected dump ground where they are buried.

CISTERN

This is divided into three parts—the two filters which receive water from different parts of the roof and the central part, or tank, from which water is pumped for drinking, and laboratory, and toilet purposes.

WINDOWS

All on the main floor, except those in the toilet-rooms have double sets of double-hung sash, thus aiding ventilation and making detachable storm-windows unnecessary. All windows have detachable fly-screens.



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EVENING LIGHT AND FUEL

A gas system involving the use of tanks for storing gas secured ready-made is used for evening light and laboratory purposes. Both wood and coal (hard or soft) are used in the household range in the domestic science section. The furnace gives the best results with the use of hard coal of the "stove coal" size.

BELL

Instead of the conventional bell in a cupola, there is an electric gong on the rear, outside wall just under the cornice and controlled by dry batteries and a push-button on the inside.

